

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow. Slowly rising temperature. Moderate west winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 30; lowest, 19. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 95.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FALL MOVES IN SENATE TO SEVERE RELATIONS WITH MEXICO; VILLA REPORTED SEIZED BY HIS MEN; HELD FOR CARRANZA; U. S. TO ARREST 84 MINE LEADERS FOR CRIMINAL CONTEMPT

LEWIS AND AIDS MUST FURNISH BAIL OF \$10,000

Proceedings Against Union Representatives to Be Pushed.

IDLENESS A VIOLATION

Government to Hold Refusal to Return to Work as Contempt of Court.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—DAN W. SIMMS, Special Assistant District Attorney, filed an information for criminal contempt with Judge A. B. Anderson in the United States District Court here to-day against the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America who had been enjoined by Judge Anderson from any action to promote the strike of coal miners and had been commanded to cancel the strike order. The information, which names among others Frank J. Hays, John L. Lewis and William Green, respectively president, acting president and secretary of the mine workers, charges them with "jointly, severally, knowingly and wilfully ignoring, violating and disobeying the temporary restraining order" and that they are now ignoring it. Judge Anderson fixed the bail in each case at \$10,000 and a hearing on the information was set for next Tuesday morning. It is expected that additional contempt proceedings against local union officers and others will be started soon. The charge "that the general officers of the mine workers is that they have not tried to bring about an end of the strike although a notice was sent to the miners that the strike order was withdrawn in compliance with the orders of the court."

The Government charges further that instead of advising the men to return to work the union leaders conspired to continue the strike and through statements to the newspapers let the miners know that they were not in favor of ending the trouble. Secretary Green of the union, in commenting upon the filing of the contempt proceedings, declared that "while this action was not unexpected, it is unjustifiable and is another evidence of a mistake on the part of the Government."

Lewis Wants 31 P. C. Increase.

Mr. Lewis returned to headquarters here yesterday from his home in Springfield, Ill., and said to-day that the miners would return to work for the 31 per cent. increase in wages recommended by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, but that they would not go back for the 14 per cent. increase recommended by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator. "The miners hold that the Government cannot break its word," said Mr. Lewis. "They say that the Government will not keep its promise." District Attorney Simms, who is in charge of the enforcement of the injunction, said this afternoon that the proceedings against Lewis and the other miners' leaders named in the information would be pushed and that removal proceedings to obtain the appearance in court here of officers who reside outside of Indiana would be begun at once. He also announced that he would shortly begin proceedings against officers of two local unions in Clinton, Ind., for alleged violation of the injunction by payments of strike benefits to miners. "The officials of Local 2,011," he said, "with benefits by check, trying to disguise the real nature of the money by stating that they were for overpayment of dues. Local No. 29 drew one check for \$300 and distributed the currency among its members. The injunction extends to any person, whether a miner or not, who in any way encourages the strike, and the bank which honored checks drawn against strike benefit funds is liable to prosecution."

Idleness a Violation.

"It is the Government's purpose," Mr. Simms said, "to continue prosecution as fast as evidence can be prepared and filed with the court against all officers of every local who are conspiring by concerted effort to keep the strike in force. Refusal to return to work, if a miner known of the injunction and the subsequent order of the union officials regarding the strike order, constitutes violation of the injunction, and the Government will proceed on this theory, regardless of whether officers are guilty of some specific act of encouragement of the strike."

The Government waited patiently while the conference was going on in Washington, hoping that some plan for averting the impending disaster consequent on the shortage of fuel would be evolved. After the conference closed the Government directed the operators to reopen their mines and advance wages 14 per cent.

The Government again waited patiently for some action on the part of the miners looking toward resumption of work. The officials not only failed to make any efforts to bring about an

CHICAGO WILL EXTINGUISH LIGHTS, RESTRICT BUSINESS

City to Propose Drastic Regulations to Save Dwindling Supply of Coal—Theatres and Stores Hit.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Reports from all parts of the middle West to-day told the same story—that industrial plants had shut down or were preparing to do so in a few days as a result of the coal shortage, and that all manner of business enterprises were forced to operate on reduced schedule. Drastic measures for the conservation of fuel will go into effect in Illinois to-morrow on orders to-day from the Public Utilities Commission. Eliminate all illuminated signs, display and show window lights. Reduce all suburban and local transportation schedules to accommodate necessary travel requirements. Reduce coal heating to a minimum. Workshops, industrial establishments, wholesale houses, mercantile establishments and storage warehouses (cold storage warehouses and plants excepted) to remain open not to exceed six and a half working hours a day, between 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Theatres, vaudeville houses and similar places of amusement, not including motion picture theatres, to be restricted to six performance a week—one in the afternoon and five in the evening. Restriction in hours of operation is not to apply to drug stores, meat markets, grocers, breadmakers and restaurants.

TRAINMEN HALT KANSAS MINERS

Refuse to Carry Volunteers to Work; Object to Moving Coal.

OUTPUT IS INCREASING

Union Workers, Hiding Identity, Dig Coal for the State.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
PITTSBURGH, Kan., Dec. 3.—A Santa Fe crew of union switchmen at Frontenac, Kan., to-day refused to move a train of volunteer miners and soldiers to an official report to Col. Lewis of the Regular Army. The switchmen gave as reason for their action their sympathy with the soft coal miners who are on a strike. The volunteers and soldiers were transported to the mines later by motor trucks. The local unions of the four railroads here held a meeting on Monday and protested against hauling or handling any of the coal produced under the State operation of the mines. The leaders of the men wired to their national organization for authorization not to handle the coal. At a late hour to-night no word had been received, but it is expected to-morrow and will guide the action of the railroad men in the Kansas field. Volunteer mining in the strip pit mines of the State took a jump forward to-day, when nine new crews, comprising 320 workers, were sent into the field, bringing the total number of pits turning out coal to fourteen. The new pits are in the Weir City-Scammon district, where there are beds of solid coal in the open needing only a stick of dynamite, drill, volunteer workers and shovels to convert their products into fuel. Where they came from or who they are will not be known for some time. They went out on the strike in November and they are not going to work for their old employers and they will not go to work for any other mine operator as long as the strike lasts. But their families are suffering for food, and the eleven men, hiding their names and their residences, have determined to go to work for the State.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Promising "drastic action," Railroad Administration officials to-day asked for reports from regional railroad officials at St. Louis and Kansas City on the refusal of a switching crew at Frontenac, Kan., to handle a train loaded with soldiers en route to coal mines operated by the State of Kansas.

NEBRASKA ENROLLS VOLUNTEER MINERS

State University Students Ready to Dig Coal.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 3.—Although no Governor of any nearby coal producing State has as yet accepted the offer made yesterday by Gov. Samuel R. McKelvie to send volunteer workers from this State into the coal fields to mine coal, plans for enrolling men for this work were going forward to-day. It was announced at the Governor's office. The Governor said the volunteers called by him in an official proclamation yesterday would be ready for duty in case its offer is accepted and announced a committee would be named to assist in the work of enrolling them. Already about 400 State university students have pledged themselves to serve as miners if necessary.

\$67,000,000 IN GOLD EXPORTED

Larger Amount Shipped in November Than in Any Month Since June.

TOTAL NOW \$322,935,000

Latest Shipments Go to Countries Having Favorable Balance of Trade.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Gold exports from the United States for the month of November approximate \$67,000,000, bringing the total amount since the war embargo was lifted last June to \$322,935,000. Against the export figures for November there is an offset in imports of less than \$11,000,000, making a net loss in the huge gold reserve piled up here during the war of \$56,000,000. Practically all of the gold exported went to the Orient, a destination from which officials say it probably never will return. The bulk of the exports went to Japan, a good share to India and some to China. All of the exports were from San Francisco and the entire quantity found its way to countries that have a balance of trade against the United States.

Officials here take the view that the source of the gold movement is a natural one though there are many who believe that the real need of the nation is relinquishment to debtor nations that the gold be kept in position to do business with us and meet their obligations. When the European war ended the United States held most of the entire world supply of gold and a slow distribution of the metal is looked for. This will operate, it is expected, to maintain the gold standard among the nations using it. It will likewise tend to decrease the clamor in some quarters for a premium for gold production in this country to meet the fall in relative value of the metal. Since the embargo on gold was lifted the trend has been all one way. Japan has been reaching out for the metal and is getting it in settlement of an unfavorable trade balance. Europe has continued to send a relatively small quantity to this country in settlements. Figures on the monthly export of gold since the embargo was lifted follow: June, \$23,978,000; July, \$34,513,000; August, \$45,189,000; September, \$23,950,000; October, \$44,100,000; November, \$67,000,000; total, \$322,935,000.

ST. LOUIS "REPUBLIC" TO SUSPEND TO-DAY

D. R. Francis Disposes of It to the "Globe-Democrat."

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 3.—The St. Louis Republic, which was founded in 1898, suspends publication with the issue of to-morrow. All of its property, including the daily, Sunday and semi-weekly editions, has been sold to the Globe Publishing Company, publisher of the Globe-Democrat, the only other morning newspaper in St. Louis. All subscriptions to the Republic will be fulfilled by the Globe-Democrat. The Republic has always been Democratic in politics. For many years the paper was in control of the Knapp family, the member of the family being Charles W. Knapp, who died in 1918. The paper in 1915 passed into the control of David R. Francis, Ambassador to Russia. Negotiations for the sale of the Republic have been on since Mr. Francis returned home. The consideration was not stated.

SQUARE DEAL IS REMEDY FOR U. S. ILLS, SAYS HAYS

G. O. P. Chairman Enthusias 1,800 at Dinner by Women.

FOR ROOSEVELT PLAN

Assures New Voters They Will Have Equal Voice in Councils.

Eighteen hundred men and women filled every nook and cranny of the great ballroom at the Hotel Astor last night to do honor to Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and to Mrs. John Glover South, chairman of the women's division of that committee. They were guests at a dinner to them under the auspices of the Republican Women's Executive Committee of the State. This great outpouring of Republicans, coming from every section of the State, roared with approval as Chairman Hays called them to arms for 1920. Outlining what the party should stand for, he declared that it was simply a matter of a Roosevelt square deal—"exact justice for labor, exact justice for capital and exact justice for the public."

They renewed their applause when he added that the third side of that triangle must be not least slight of. Again the diners rose to enthusiasm when the chairman declared that he would not forget that while we fought in France to make certain the right of free government in the world, we have a republic to preserve here, "a representative Government and not a Bolshevik syncretism."

The women were particularly interested when the chairman said that they were to be a part of the Republican party—were not simply to be an annex.

Tells of Work by Women.

Mrs. South, who comes from Kentucky, spoke of the work that had been done in organizing the women throughout the country. It was with particular fervor that the Republicans greeted Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt, who reminded them in every gesture and movement of his face of his father.

The prominence of his teeth and the haunting of the eyes when he smiled led to a murmur of wonder at the striking way in which he was developing the traits that were so distinctive to the Colonel.

Robert Parsons, member of the national committee from New York State, referred to the guest of honor as a "human dynamo." He declared that the recent victory of the party in the local election was due in small measure to the work of the women.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the executive committee of the women's division, said that Col. Roosevelt had always been her guide in politics. "Let us stand for what we think is right to-day," she said. "The Republican party always has stood for what was best in the past and we know that it will continue to do so."

Mrs. Harriet T. Upton, daughter of former Congressman Taylor of Ohio and who is known as the "Sisemon Ford of Ohio," sent the diners into convulsions of laughter when she described how when a little girl, before Will Hays was born, she had assisted her father in making up poll books.

Chairman George A. Glynn of the State committee told of the work of organizing the women in New York State, and Miss Julia Arthur thrilled the diners with a recitation of the "Battle of the Republic," each verse of which was sung in turn by the audience to the accompaniment of the big organ.

United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who is opposed for renomination by any of the women in the State, had been expected. He sent a telegram saying he had been detained in Washington by a meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Senator William M. Calder was present, and such of the members of the House of Representatives from this State as could get away from their legislative duties.

There was not the slightest reference by any of the speakers to the feeling on the part of some women against Senator Wadsworth. Replying to some published criticism that he had not been invited to speak, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, chairman of the Women's Executive Committee, who presided, said that only those who had been asked to speak upon whom devolved the responsibility of the organization. She said that perhaps no State chairman here had ever been confronted with the perplexing problems that Mr. Glynn faced.

"We insist that we are as unprepared for peace as we were for war. We cried out for peace for preparation to that end. Every country except America was preparing for peace long before the war

GERMANY WILL SIGN PROTOCOL WHEN CHANGED

Insists Three Points Not in the Original Document Be Eliminated.

DENY SCAPA FLOW BLAME

Supreme Council Sends Ultimatum to Rumania—Must Answer by Dec. 9.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Dec. 3.—Germany is willing to sign the protocol putting the peace treaty into effect the moment certain clauses objectionable to her in the protocol are eliminated, Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German delegation here, told the Associated Press this afternoon. When the German plenipotentiary was shown the statement given out this morning that on Monday he had informed Paul Duta, secretary of the Peace Conference, that Germany had decided not to sign the protocol, Baron von Lersner said: "I have full powers to sign the protocol and am ready to sign it at any moment when the question of Scapa Flow is eliminated and referred to The Hague, and when there also are eliminated the paragraph relating to the evacuation of Lithuania, which we consider already settled and final, and the paragraph which would permit the invasion of our country by armed forces in times of peace on any trivial pretext."

Corrects Wrong Impression.

Baron von Lersner pointed out that this was the first time he had received a newspaper correspondent here. He said he was consenting to talk in this instance only because he thought that an erroneous impression was being created by a misinterpretation of German intentions. "We have represented to the Supreme Council," he continued, "what we consider ample proofs that the German Government is not responsible for the sinking of the ships at Scapa Flow; and yet in order not to delay the final conclusion of peace we will submit the matter to The Hague Tribunal."

German plenipotentiary pointed out that the paragraphs of the protocol to which his Government objected were additions to the protocol as provided for in the peace treaty. While it was not true, he said, that Germany was seeking to profit from any circumstances to delay making the peace effective, he did not consider it possible to sign the additional clauses to the protocol unconditionally.

Reason for Failure to Sign.

The report to which the head of the German delegation referred said that Baron von Lersner called on Secretary Duta, the peace conference on Monday and told him that Germany had decided not to sign the protocol presented to her by the Allies as a condition for putting the peace treaty into effect. The attitude, the report said, is taken as confirming the reports of a sharp reaction in Germany within the last fortnight. Trained observers of German developments have expressed to members of the Peace Conference the view that there has been a complete transformation of the situation in Germany brought about, in their opinion, by the failure of the German Government to ratify the peace treaty.

These observers declare that while the vast majority of the Germans, before the war, were in favor of the peace treaty, they are now supporting the Government in resisting the demands of the Allies for indemnity for the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, recompense for which was provided for in the protocol.

The question upon which the German plenipotentiary here, however, appears most sensitive, is the insistence upon the trial of German officers accused of the commission of crimes in France and Belgium.

The Supreme Council to-day addressed a note to Germany protesting against the increase of Germany's armaments contrary to the provisions of the peace treaty.

Ultimatum Sent to Russia.

The council decided to-day to extend the time allowed Rumania in which to remit a reply to the latest Allied note by December 9 to answer the council's note, which fixed December 2 as the original time limit for a response. An official note of explanation regarding the delay, after reviewing the history of the relations with Rumania, says: "All these patient efforts resulted in an attitude conciliatory in words only, but negative in deeds."

The council decided on November 15 to make a last appeal, as the time limit for Rumania's answer expired December 2. It would have, in view of the indefinite reply received from Bucharest, severed relations with Rumania, since, despite repeated requests, Rumania had agreed to nothing during a period of several months. However, desirous of incontestably manifesting its moderation, and to evidence the extreme

Continued on Ninth Page.

"BUDDIES." Thousands will tell you it's New York's hottest play. See it now. New York's hottest play. See it now.

Lady Astor Objects to Being "Curiosity"

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Dec. 4.—In a letter published this morning, Lady Astor, M. P., asks that she be regarded as "a regular working member of Parliament and not a curiosity." She complains that throughout her campaign for election she was subjected to a great deal of misrepresentation. "Instead of reporting the principles for which I stood," she says, "the newspapers were more anxious for good headlines, so they used what they called my witty responses."

PAPERS REVEAL SCUTTLE PLAN

British Admiralty Publishes Incriminating Scapa Flow Letters.

CARRIED INSTRUCTIONS

Documents Show German Leader Knew of Sinking Project.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Dec. 3.—In view of the German Government's denial of responsibility for the sinking of the German warships in the Scapa Flow the British Admiralty to-day published a number of documents, including all the secret instructions of the German Admiral von Reuter to his officers on the preparations for and the method of scuttling of vessels when given the signal to do so as was given from his ship, the Emden, his intention being to send the vessels to the bottom should the British attempt to seize them without the consent of the German Government.

Referring to the possibility of Germany agreeing to surrender the ships, Admiral von Reuter said in one of the documents: "Then the ships will be handed over, to the lasting disgrace of those who placed us in this position."

The weightiest document the Admiralty discloses is a letter from Rear Admiral Adolf von Trotha, chief of this section of the country. More than three-fourths of the Mexicans in that section are Villistas at heart and are deeply concerned over his fate.

By the Associated Press.
JIMENEZ, Mex., Dec. 3.—Efforts were made to-night by civil and military officials here to obtain official information regarding the reported capture of Francisco Villa near Parral, announced to-day in a message received by P. W. Caballero, superintendent of the National Railways of Mexico for Chihuahua, who is on an inspection trip. Thus far no confirmation of the report had been received. The first word of the reported capture was given to the Associated Press by Senor Riposte, Maximilian, who is in command of the military operations in the north, who is now reported to be in Jimenez, Chihuahua. Gen. Diez has a force of 17,000 operating in the northern zone, it is said.

Bonillas Asks for News.
Ignacio Bonillas, Mexican Ambassador at Washington, telegraphed Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul General at El Paso, asking confirmation of the rumor. Senor Garcia replied that he was pushing strenuously to obtain official advice and that he would advise the Mexican Embassy as soon as he succeeded.

Gen. J. Gonzalo Escobar, commander of the Juarez district, said he had dispatched a telegram to Gen. Manuel M. Diez, commander of military operations in the north, who is now reported to be in Jimenez, Chihuahua. Gen. Diez has a force of 17,000 operating in the northern zone, it is said.

GENERAL STRIKE IN ITALY DECLARED OFF
Socialist Deputy Announces Agreement of Leaders.

ROME, Dec. 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Socialist Deputy, Traves announced that the general union of labor leaders of the Socialist party and the parliamentary Socialist party had agreed to a general strike should terminate everywhere at midnight (Wednesday). The strike continued throughout northern Italy cities. As yet the railways have not been affected, but the street car lines in Rome, Genoa, Turin, Milan, Bologna and Florence are tied up. Buses everywhere are largely suspended because of the danger of rioting.

The serious disorders in Milan Tuesday are believed to have been due largely to rumors in circulation there that two Socialist deputies had been lynched in Rome. Signor Riposte, Maximilian, member of the Socialist executive, addressed a great mass meeting in Cathedral Square in Milan with such violence of language that the crowd began attacking upon the soldiers. The uniforms and insignia of rank were torn from officers by persons acting under the leadership of anarchists, who were especially active during the disorder. Two civilians and one carabinieri were killed. As he was dying the carabinieri said: "I hate to die by the hand of an Italian."

Crowds surrounded the carabinieri and stoned them until the carabinieri were forced to fire upon the people in order to effect their escape. Major Luigi Alloschi was fatally wounded and many other officers were injured. The clash in Rome Tuesday night which resulted in the death of one civilian took place when a crowd was on its way to the station to endeavor to persuade the railwaymen to strike. As the carabinieri were preventing the mob from sacking shops along the route, three shots were fired into the ranks of the soldiers, who replied with a volley

Continued on Second Page.

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGES Back on the market. See page 2.

SOLDIERS SENT TO PARRAL FOR REBEL LEADER

National Railway Officials Informed Bandit Is Held Near There.

DETAILS ARE LACKING

Two of Villa's Followers Tell Mexican Federals Where He Is Held.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
EL PASO, Dec. 3.—Francisco Villa, arch bandit and backbone of revolutionary brigandage in northern Mexico for years, has been kidnapped by a force from among his own followers, and is being held for the Carranza Federal authorities somewhere near Parral, in the southern part of the State of Chihuahua, according to reports received in Juarez this afternoon.

Two rebels who asserted they were deserters from the Villa forces appeared at Federal military headquarters and offered to lead a Federal force to the place where the bandit chieftain was being held. Immediately a Federal force was sent from Parral under the guidance of the two rebels to apprehend Villa and to bring him before the Carranza authorities.

No details of the kidnapping of Villa have been received and cannot be obtained until some report from the expedition sent to arrest him comes back. It is not even known whether the kidnapping force will require the payment of the \$50,000 reward offered by the State of Chihuahua before delivering Villa into the hands of the Government.

Doubted by Villa Followers.

Mexican military authorities believe that Villa has been taken and Gen. J. Escobar, commander of the Juarez district, is preparing to leave for Chihuahua city to-morrow morning for a conference among Carranza military leaders. Many men who know Villa doubt that he is being held. The story of his capture, however, generally is believed and has created great interest in all this section of the country. More than three-fourths of the Mexicans in that section are Villistas at heart and are deeply concerned over his fate.

By the Associated Press.
JIMENEZ, Mex., Dec. 3.—Efforts were made to-night by civil and military officials here to obtain official information regarding the reported capture of Francisco Villa near Parral, announced to-day in a message received by P. W. Caballero, superintendent of the National Railways of Mexico for Chihuahua, who is on an inspection trip. Thus far no confirmation of the report had been received. The first word of the reported capture was given to the Associated Press by Senor Riposte, Maximilian, who is in command of the military operations in the north, who is now reported to be in Jimenez, Chihuahua. Gen. Diez has a force of 17,000 operating in the northern zone, it is said.

Bonillas Asks for News.
Ignacio Bonillas, Mexican Ambassador at Washington, telegraphed Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul General at El Paso, asking confirmation of the rumor. Senor Garcia replied that he was pushing strenuously to obtain official advice and that he would advise the Mexican Embassy as soon as he succeeded.

Gen. J. Gonzalo Escobar, commander of the Juarez district, said he had dispatched a telegram to Gen. Manuel M. Diez, commander of military operations in the north, who is now reported to be in Jimenez, Chihuahua. Gen. Diez has a force of 17,000 operating in the northern zone, it is said.

Use of Troops Asked.
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and he hereby authorized and directed to employ the military forces of the United States in protecting the lives of American citizens in the United States, but whose safety, nevertheless, is imperilled by threats and obviously hostile attitude toward citizens of the United States on the part of the armed Mexican bandits, murderous outlaws and the various belligerent factions now assembling in Mexico adjacent to the international boundary line separating the United States and the Republic of Mexico.

Senator Fall reiterated his charges made before the Foreign Relations Committee majority conference yesterday that the Government of Carranza was practically sovietism transplanted from Russia to Mexican soil. He informed the Senate regarding his resolution as follows:

KILL ALL CARRANZA MEN, VILLA ORDER

Military Reprisals for Angel's Death Begun.

EL PASO, TEX., Dec. 3.—Orders have been issued by Francisco Villa for the execution of all Carranza officers and men that are captured by his forces, according to advices received to-day. This action has been taken as a reprisal for the recent execution of Villa's chief ally, Gen. Felipe Angeles, it was said. The first important Federal officer to suffer this fate was Major Leon Castro, who was operating in the State of Durango under orders of Gen. Gabriel Garcia, formerly commander at Juarez. The Villa officer immediately responsible

Continued on Second Page.

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGES Back on the market. See page 2.

New Mexico Senator Asserts Carranza Aids Bolshevik Activity Here.

SAYS CONSULS ASSIST

Asks Withdrawal of Recognition of President of Existing Government.

ASHURST URGES TROOPS

Lodge Believes Situation Critical and Will Take Action Promptly.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Senate gave evidence to-day of the clearest appreciation of the gravity of the situation between the United States and Mexico. From both sides of the chamber resolutions looking to the speedy readjustment of relations with the Southern neighbor were introduced and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, which will proceed at once to their consideration. Protection of the lives and property of Americans dwelling close to the border in the States of New Mexico, Arizona and Texas was provided for in a resolution offered by Senator Ashurst (Ariz.), Democrat, while Senator Fall (N. M.), a Republican, offered a resolution approving the action thus far taken by the State Department and urging the withdrawal of the recognition accorded Venustiano Carranza as President of the Republic of Mexico in 1915 and the severance of diplomatic relations with his Government.

Senator Fall, in introducing his resolution, explained to the Senate that he was working in harmony with the State Department and believed that that department of government was in sympathy with his present suggestion. Mr. Fall said he believed the withdrawal of recognition and the cessation of diplomatic relations was the only sure course to prevent ultimate war.

Precedent in Zelaya Case.

Mr. Fall said that so far as precedents were concerned, the complete precedent was furnished by the action of the United States in dealing with the disorders prevailing in Nicaragua eight years ago, when recognition was withdrawn of the Government of the usurping President Zelaya, and notice was served on the Nicaraguan nation that the country and not its quasi-Government would be held responsible for any hostile acts. The Nicaraguan capital, Managua, was occupied by American marines shortly thereafter.

The Foreign Relations Committee will take up both the Ashurst and Fall resolutions to-morrow and proceed to speedy action on both. Chairman Lodge (Mass.) is convinced that the Mexican situation is so critical to-day that delay would be a serious mistake. It is his hope that the committee will indulge in no procrastination, and that action will be taken immediately. The text of the Fall resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the action taken by the Department of State in reference to the pending controversy between this Government and the Government of Mexico should be approved, and further, that the President of the United States be and he hereby requested to withdraw from Venustiano Carranza the recognition heretofore accorded him by the United States as President of the Republic of Mexico and to sever all diplomatic relations with the Government of Carranza and the pretended Government of Carranza.

Use of Troops Asked.
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and he hereby authorized and directed to employ the military forces of the United States in protecting the lives of American citizens in the United States, but whose safety, nevertheless, is imperilled by threats and obviously hostile attitude toward citizens of the United States on the part of the armed Mexican bandits, murderous outlaws and the various belligerent factions now assembling in Mexico adjacent to the international boundary line separating the United States and the Republic of Mexico.

Senator Fall reiterated his charges made before the Foreign Relations Committee majority conference yesterday that the Government of Carranza was practically sovietism transplanted from Russia to Mexican soil. He informed the Senate regarding his resolution as follows:

"This resolution is offered after the most mature consideration, on evidence which in my judgment will astound the people of the United States when it is produced. I have listened to the doctrine being preached in this country, and I say to you that it is because of the fact that the condition is so serious that you realize it is in our country and because it is being fostered by the Mexican Government directly by this resolution is now offered."

"I charge